

U.S. GOVERNMENT DIVULGES MORE FACTS REGARDING WAR DIPLOMACY

Both Germany and Great Britain Are Touchy and Now and Then Send Strong Notes to Washington.

BERNSTORFF CLEAR ON MUNITIONS SHIPMENTS

It Is Shown That Kaiser's Ambassador Strongly Contended for Right to Send Supplies to Teuton Warships.

Washington, Oct. 28.—A second installment of what has come to be known as the United States government's white book was issued today by the state department. It goes to the text of important diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent governments of Europe since the publication of the first installment last May.

Resolving constituting a public record of the position the United States has taken in the future, the volume reveals to the public a series of charges and counter-charges by the belligerents that reflect the difficulties constantly encountered in the delicate task of maintaining neutrality. It also shows the correspondence never before has been made public in text, although press dispatches have covered most of it in substance.

German Position Stated.
One of the most interesting features of the new edition is the publication for the first time of a memorandum of the German foreign office referred to in a colloquy between Chairman Fland of the house foreign affairs committee and Representative Barnhart of Missouri at the hearing of the bill imposing an embargo on arms. Mr. Fland quoted the memorandum as a justification of his argument that the German government did not hold shipments of munitions to be illegal. It appears that the correspondence with the German government conducted by Ambassador von Bernstorff developed as a consequence of a ruling by the United States that it was a violation of neutrality for merchant ships to leave American ports for the express purpose of supplying belligerent warships. The ambassador's reply said:

More Liberal Than America.
"The position taken by the government of the United States as to the delivery of coal and other necessities to warships of the belligerent states constitutes a violation of neutrality. It is the opinion of the United States government, under the terms of the international law, that the imperial government has set forth its position on this point in a memorandum which in compliance with instructions, I have the honor to forward to your excellency."

The memorandum follows:
"Under the general principles of international law no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies. It is the opinion of the United States government, under the terms of the international law, that the imperial government has set forth its position on this point in a memorandum which in compliance with instructions, I have the honor to forward to your excellency."

Supply Needed by Germans.
"If, however, a state avails itself of that liberty in favor of her enemies, then it must, in accordance with a rule generally accepted in international law and confirmed in article 2 of the two conventions above cited, place no obstacle to the German military forces ordering contraband from her through the territory. In spite thereof, various American port authorities have denied clearance from American ports to vessels of the merchant marine which would carry contraband supplies or fuel to German warships either on the high seas or in other neutral ports. According to the principles of international law above cited, a neutral state need not prevent furnishing supplies of this character; neither can it after allowing the necessities to be furnished with contraband, either direct or indirect, disable a merchant ship carrying such cargo. Only when contraband trade would turn the ports into a base of German military operations would the unilateral stoppage of the trade on those vessels become a duty."

How Distinction Is Made.
"Our enemies draw from the United States contraband of war, especially arms, worth several billions of marks. In itself, they are authorized to do this. But if the United States is to prevent our warships occasionally drawing supplies from its ports, a great inducement grows out of the authorization for it would amount to an universal treatment of the belligerents and constitute a breach of the generally accepted rules of neutrality to Germany's detriment."

The secretary of state in his reply held that:

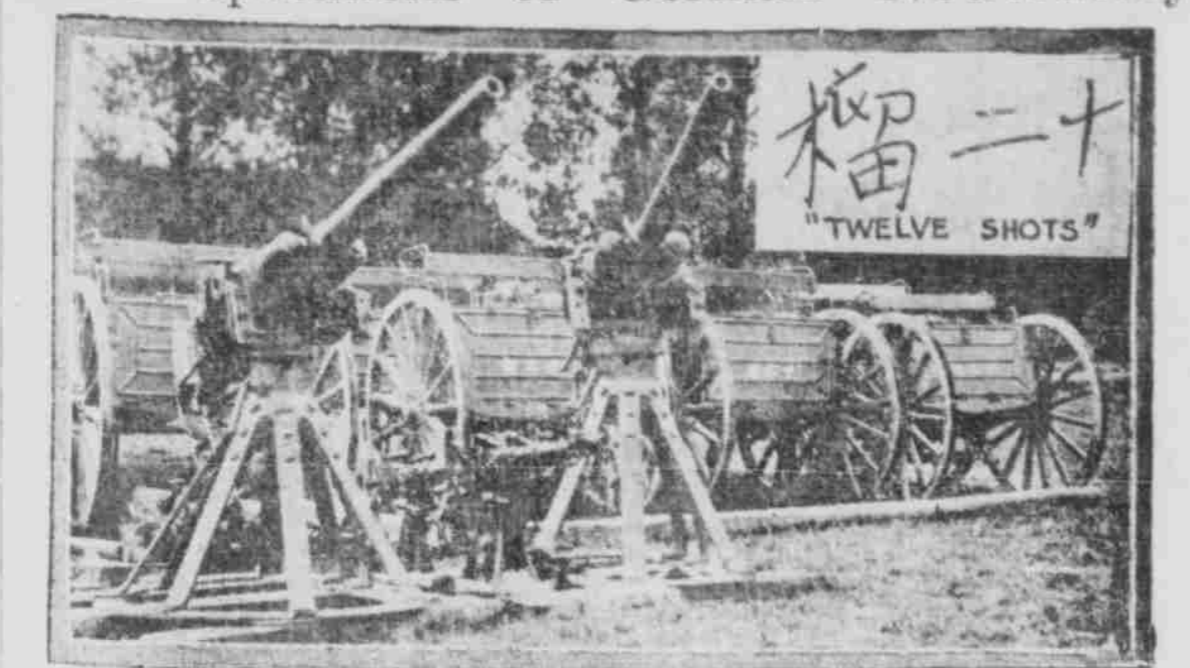
The essential idea of neutral territory becoming the base for naval operations by a belligerent is, in the opinion of this government, repeated departure from such territory of merchant vessels laden with fuel or other supplies for belligerent warships at sea. In order to ascertain the vessels which are thus operating, the government has been obliged to investigate certain cases in order that it might determine whether they have been or are about to be repetition of such acts, but in all respects equality of treatment has been observed toward all vessels suspected of carrying supplies to belligerent warships.

Great Britain Shows.
The correspondence shows that the state department received also a communication from the British ambassador stating that the "systematic way in which neutral ships have left American ports in order to supply German warships and have been allowed to operate freely in the ports of the United States, in spite of the warnings which have been given in the matter, causes anxiety to his majesty's government."

Mr. Lansing replied so far as he was advised:

Every suspicious case of a vessel leaving American ports to supply German warships, which has been brought to the attention of the United States

Some Specimens of German Neutrality



These actions were made by the Japanese, for the Japanese, some years ago, in 1904, had reached Germany, again after a successful route. But they didn't work out well. They had been turned on German and perhaps killed many of them. The Japanese told the world that they were employed in the future.

with any kind of fuel to support such a statement has been fairly investigated. The government of the United States therefore feels obliged to decline to accept any suggestions intimating that its vigilance in the maintenance of its neutral duties under international law has been relaxed.

Evidence Not Supplied.
On another occasion the German ambassador in complaining to the state department that the tug P. R. Leland, put to sea from New York to carry provisions to the British cruiser Essex, declared that the tug came out "under the seal of the United States steamship Florida." Mr. Lansing answered this with the statement that the government of the United States had investigated the matter thoroughly and was not able to find sufficient evidence to show that the tug did supply British warships. He asked for further evidence on which to remove the investigation, but this, it appears, was not supplied.

In this connection Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, gave the state department an extract from a letter written by the admiral in command of the British ships along the American coast saying, "except on one occasion in September last, which formed the basis of the complaint referred to in your telegram I am satisfied that no attempt has been made to order anything from the United States territory."

England's Pointed Warning.
A series of communications passed between the British embassy and the state department on defensive armaments, merchant ships and the right of belligerent merchant ships to leave neutral ports prepared to arm that sea. The British embassy stated with reference to the British ships which may be caused by such vessels having been equipped at, or departed from, United States ports.

The ruling of the state department that it was permissible for merchant ships to arm for defensive purposes drew forth a note from the British embassy on objections from the foreign office, giving "the fullest assurances that British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack, that they are merely traders armed only for defense, that they will never be armed first and then used as they will never under any circumstances attack any vessel."

Berlin Comments Position.
The German government in a memorandum transmitted by Ambassador von Bernstorff to the United States, declared that the view that merchant vessels were permitted to defend themselves against a war vessel and armed force was a question whether or not armed merchant ships "should be admitted into neutral ports at all, the extent of armament being held as affording no guarantee that ships armed for defensive purposes only will not be used for offensive purposes under certain circumstances. Mr. Lansing's answer was that the United States government did not permit the carriage of arms to enter the hospitality of American ports as merchant vessels was not a violation of neutrality."

"Nevertheless," the American reply added, "the government of the United States is not unmindful of the fact that the circumstances of a particular case may be such as to cause embarrassment and possible controversy as to the character of an armed vessel visiting its ports. Reconsideration, therefore, the desirability of avoiding a ground of complaint to the government as well as a case of controversy, while frankly admitting the right of a merchant vessel to carry a defensive armament, expressed his disapproval of a practice which compelled it to pass upon a vessel's intended use, which, upon its arrival, might be entirely erroneous. It would constitute a ground for a charge of neutrality conduct."

No Armed Merchant Vessels.
"As a result of these representations no merchant vessel with armament has visited the ports of the United States since September 16. In fact, from the beginning of the European war, but two armed private vessels have entered or cleared from ports of this country and as to these vessels was conclusively established."

The efforts of the state department to obtain improvements in the censorship of commercial cablegrams constitute a lengthy correspondence over a period of more than a year. The history of the formation of the Berlin cable commission and the part the United States government played in it is shown in a series of notes passed between Ambassador Gerard, Ambassador Paine and Minister Whitlock.

Odenwald Incident.
The correspondence relating to the attempt of the German ship Odenwald to sail from San Juan, Puerto Rico, without clearance papers furnished another interesting chapter of the volume. The state department's inquiry in answer to the German government's complaint that the port authorities opened fire on the steamer without warning concludes after a long review of the evidence that "the United States authorities at San Juan in the performance of their duty issued any act authorizing the safety of the vessel and the lives of the persons on board and exercised no greater force than was necessary to prevent the illegal departure of the Odenwald from the port of San Juan."

Cities Treated as Precedent.
The case of August Pienopinski, an American citizen of German birth, taken from an American vessel on the high seas by the French cruiser Cybele, was the subject of long exchange. The United States in the case was cited as a basis for the American demand for the release of Pienopinski. The text of the two French Foreign Minister Develle to Ambassador Sharp at Paris shows that Great Britain and France never admitted the American contention although the presence was apprehended "an armed vessel" and the alleged "pirate" Pienopinski was not really an American citizen, having only declared his intention of becoming naturalized.

The state department set forth the view that "there is no participation in international law for the removal of even an enemy's subject from a neutral vessel on the high seas found to be a neutral port, even if he would be considered as a military person."

**3 WOUNDED MEXICANS
DIE ACROSS BORDER**
Providence, R. I., Oct. 28.—Three Mexicans wounded in the fighting at Rio del Agudo, near Mission, Tex., last week, have died of their wounds at Reynosa, Mexico, according to confidential war department advisers received here today. This makes a total of six Mexicans killed in this battle. The American dead totaled three.

United States military authorities here say official reports indicate that the Carranza forces opposite this section of the border are patrolling the river, in an effort to co-operate with Americans in obtaining the operations of bandits.

**ROYAL FAMILY
NOT TRYING TO
REGAIN POWER**
Pledges Given by Friends of Deposed Monarch That Advantage Will Not Be Taken of Monarchical Movement.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Peking, Oct. 28.—The guardian of the throneless imperial house of China, recently held a conference with Prince Chun and Chang, the near relatives of Hsuan Tung, the late emperor, after which announcement was made that under the conditions with the deposed royal family, the advantage of the present monarchial movement in the hope of restoring the deposed family to power.

Wholly apart from the monarchial movement promoted by the Society for the Preservation of Peace, there is a movement in China to put the young emperor, who is now dead, on the throne. It has few adherents and has made little headway for many years. However, the imperial movement inaugurated in the interest of President Yuan Shi-kai immediately promised members of the present administration to accept that if the emperor be restored the Tsinis should have their old throne.

This agitation created some uneasiness among the members of the Society for the Preservation of Peace, as they are in favor of the republic. The emperor, who is now dead, on the throne. It has few adherents and has made little headway for many years. However, the imperial movement inaugurated in the interest of President Yuan Shi-kai immediately promised members of the present administration to accept that if the emperor be restored the Tsinis should have their old throne.

RECOGNITION OF TRAINING CORPS MAKES PROBLEM

Organization of Business Men Has Reached Great Number and Status in Army Is Not Definite.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Oct. 28.—The business men who wear the gray-green uniforms of the voluntary training corps have increased until there are now over 40,000 of them. Still the difficulties as to their status and what they regard as the policies of the war office as to their usefulness continue. The red banner with the "G. R." which means "General Reserve" has not as yet been recognized by the war office. The full recognition that the nation's and the government of the members of the corps, that they are in the army and their president, Lord Desborough, and many others who are interested in the organization, including Lord Desborough, who is the president of the corps, are hopeful that some of the duties of home defense may soon be entrusted to the volunteers.

In England and Wales alone there are already established forty county regiments of volunteers. In Scotland there are twenty separate corps and new ones are being formed so suddenly and generally that those in charge of the movement are having difficulty in preventing organization on other than the accepted lines. In the county of Lancashire, for example, there are over 15,000 members, of whom 4,000 are in the city of Manchester.

Cons Is Patented.
Men who are not eligible to join the army, either on account of age or other disqualification, are in this organization, equipping themselves with rifle and uniform, drilling as many hours weekly as they can spare from their regular work, learning to shoot, dig trenches and to perform guard duty and are performing functions of a police character ranging from coast patrol to watching over local water supplies. As an example of their work the coast of Hampshire is now patrolled from Poole to Bournemouth by volunteers.

On Saturdays and Sundays, in particular, the uniforms of the volunteers are seen at railway stations, on buses and throughout all parts of the country where they put in the week-end drill. Even the disturbing lack of interest at the war office in the volunteers and the recent ruling that a man with the uniform on may be arrested if in a theater do not seem to check the growth of the organization.

BRITISH PRIZE COURT DECISION NOT FINAL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
London, Oct. 28 (3:55 p. m.).—The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, said in the house of commons today that the right to demand the admission to the international tribunal of verdicts of the British prize court. Sir Edward made this admission on being pressed as to the power given to the American government in this regard in the British note of last night. "A dispute arose with the United States after all legal remedies had been exhausted. I think unadvisedly we should refer it to arbitration."

The secretary added that this was the usual procedure adopted by the British government "when ordinary negotiations have failed and it is to be preferred to settlement by war."

BELGIAN NOBLEMAN EXECUTED BY GERMANS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 28 (4:20 a. m.).—The Echo Belge says that Count Joseph de Helmington was executed in Ghent on October 26. He was a member of a prominent Catholic family.

A Rome dispatch of October 19 said that Count de Helmington, the president of the British and Belgian legations, had interceded with Emperor William on behalf of Baron de Helmington, condemned to execution by the German authorities.

WOMEN SUFFERERS NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it. Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased. You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, headache, loss of appetite, nervousness and may be depressed and irritable.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription obtained at any drug store, restores health to the kidneys and is just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a fifty-cent or one dollar bottle immediately from any drug store. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention the Albuquerque Morning Journal.

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For Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles, Kidney Affections, Inflammation, Arterial Hardening, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Breaking, etc. Perfect Treatment, Perfect Climate, Health, Pleasure, Large Modern Hotel. Booklet.

E. C. McDERMOTT, Faywood, N. M.

WAR-BLIND HOSPITAL TO HAVE GOOD QUARTERS

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Paris, Oct. 28.—Miss Maudie Galt of New York has been promised the use of a large house in the Latin quarter for her blind war veterans. This is especially the case with the Hotel de Clugny on the Place de la Concorde.

The Clugny institution has only a few blind inmates, but sends out teachers on their arrival of instruction and education to seventeen public hospitals. When the new premises have been properly fitted they will receive a group of twenty-seven blind officers and men as a beginning. This number, however, is not certain, as the census greatly and it is hoped that a second building will be provided.

According to Miss Galt and her assistants, who are all Americans long resident in Paris, the blind men at Clugny are inclined to give way to despair. This is especially the case with the blind officers, the blind young peasant soldiers taking things more resignedly as a rule. One of the latter has got so well over his misfortune that his laugh is constantly heard in the ward, and a few days ago he said to one of Miss Galt's helpers that "this is the only place in Paris where one is amused." The course of teaching is always preceded by a visit or two with gifts of flowers and solitary words. Some of the patients are not yet in a state to receive instruction. One of these cases is a soldier with 187 shrapnel wounds, more than a score of them in the head.

NATIONAL CITY BANK PREPARES TO EXPAND

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE.)
New York, Oct. 28.—The National City Bank, through the National City company, it was learned today, obtained control of the International Banking corporation. The stock purchase of which was announced Tuesday by J. S. Biddle & Co., local bankers.

In securing control of the international banking corporation, it was said that the National City bank is following its policy to expand as far as the federal reserve banks. Branches already are in operation in South American countries and the acquisition of the International Banking corporation will give it branches in San Francisco, London and various parts of the Orient.

OUCH! LUMBAGO! RUB PAINS FROM SORE, LAME BACK

Rub Backache Away With Small Trial Bottle of Old, Penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil."

Back hurt you? Can't straighten up without feeling sudden sharp aches and twinges? Now listen! That's lumbago, sciatica or myeloma from a strain, and you'll get relief the moment you rub your back with soothing, penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil." Nothing else takes out soreness, lumbago and stiffness so quickly. You simply rub it on your back and out comes the pain. It is harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Lumber up! Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" from any drug store, and after using it just once, you'll forget that you ever had backache, lumbago or sciatica, because your back will never hurt or cause any more misery. It never disappoints and has been recommended for 60 years.

AN OPEN GRATE

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WITH COAL OR WOOD THERE IS A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF DIRT WHICH DETRACTS FROM ITS USEFULNESS.

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A CHILD DOESN'T LAUGH AND PLAY IF CONSTIPATED

If peevish, feverish and sick, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated, then is a sure sign the little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When a child is peevish, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has colic, vomiting, diarrhoea, remember a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given. Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills, gives a tea spoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels leaves out of the system, and you have a sweet and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "Fruit Laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Its remedies for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep It Ready In Your Home. A B. C. given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but not the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."



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in every mouthful of our pies, cakes and cookies. In them you get that "home baking" flavor without the trouble of baking. And only them to the utmost for they are pure and wholesome. And when you buy some pastry take a loaf of the best bread you ever ate with you.

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